1. (Amended) A non-invasive method for facilitating the diagnosis of a subject for a tissue remodelling-associated condition, comprising:

obtaining a urine sample from a subject; [and]

detecting an enzyme in the urine sample[,]; and

correlating the presence or absence of the enzyme with the presence or absence of a tissue remodelling-associated condition, thereby facilitating the diagnosis of the subject for the tissue remodelling-associated condition.

64. The method of ~~claim 1~~, wherein the tissue remodelling-associated condition is cancer.

~~65. The method of claim 64, wherein the cancer is breast cancer.~~

66. The method of claim 64, wherein the cancer is organ-confined prostate cancer.

67. The method of claim 64, wherein the cancer is metastatic prostate cancer.

68. The method of claim 64, wherein the cancer is in cells of epithelial origin.

69. The method of claim 64, wherein the cancer is a cancer of the nervous system, breast, retina, lung, skin, kidney, liver, pancreas, genito-urinary tract, or gastrointestinal tract.

70. The method of claim 64, wherein the cancer is of mesodermal origin.

71. The method of claim 64, wherein the cancer is of endodermal origin.

72. The method of claim 64, wherein the cancer is of bone or of hematopoietic origin.

73. The method of claim 64, wherein the enzyme is a matrix-digesting enzyme.

74. The method of claim 73, wherein the matrix-digesting enzyme is a protease.

75. The method of claim 74, wherein the protease is a serine protease.

76. The method of claim 74, wherein the protease is a matrix metalloproteinase.

77. The method of claim 64, wherein the enzyme is a proenzyme.

78. The method of claim 64, further comprising removal of low molecular weight contaminants from the urine prior to the detection step.

79. The method of claim 78, wherein the urine is dialyzed.

80. The method of claim 64, wherein the enzyme has a molecular weight of approximately 72 kDa or approximately 92 kDa.

81. The method of claim 64, wherein the enzyme has a molecular weight equal to or greater than approximately 150 kDa.

82. The method of claim 64, wherein the enzyme is detected by an electrophoretic pattern.

83. The method of claim 82, wherein the electrophoretic pattern is a zymogram comprising a substrate.

84. The method of claim 83, wherein the substrate is gelatin, casein, fibronectin, vitronectin, plasmin, plasminogen, type IV collagen, or a derivative of type IV collagen.

85. The method of claim 64, wherein the enzyme is detected immunochemically.

86. The method of claim 85, wherein the enzyme is detected by a radio-immune assay.

87. The method of claim 85, wherein the enzyme is detected by an enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay.

88. A non-invasive method for facilitating the diagnosis of a subject for a disorder of the prostate, comprising:

obtaining a urine sample from a subject; and

detecting a prostate disorder-associated enzyme in the urine sample; and

correlating the presence or absence of the enzyme with the presence or absence of cancer, thereby facilitating the diagnosis of the subject for the prostate disorder.

89. The method of claim 88, wherein the prostate-disorder associated enzyme is a matrix-digesting enzyme.

90. The method of claim 88, wherein the matrix-digesting enzyme is a protease.

91. The method of claim 90, wherein the protease is a metalloproteinase.

92. The method of claim 88, wherein the disorder of the prostate is benign prostatic hyperplasia.

93. The method of claim 88, wherein the disorder of the prostate is organ-confined prostate cancer.

94. The method of claim 88, wherein the subject has previously been treated surgically or hormonally.

95. The method of claim 94, wherein the subject has been treated to block testosterone.

96. The method of claim 88, wherein the disorder is metastatic cancer.

97. A non-invasive method for facilitating the diagnosis of a subject for prostate cancer, comprising:

obtaining a urine sample from a subject suspected of having prostate cancer;

detecting a prostate cancer-associated enzyme in the urine sample; and

correlating the presence or absence of the enzyme with the presence or absence of cancer, thereby facilitating the diagnosis of the subject for prostate cancer.

98. The method of claim 97, wherein the prostate cancer-associated enzyme is a protease.

99. The method of claim 98, wherein the protease is a matrix metalloproteinase.

100. The method of claim 99, wherein the matrix metalloproteinase is gelatinase A or gelatinase B.

101. The method of claim 97, wherein the prostate cancer is benign prostatic hyperplasia.

102. The method of claim 97, wherein the subject is under treatment to block testosterone.

103. The method of claim 97, further comprising removal of low molecular weight contaminants from the urine prior to the detection step.

104. A non-invasive method for facilitating the prognosis of prostate cancer in a subject, comprising:

obtaining a biological sample from a subject ;

detecting a prostate cancer-associated enzyme; and

correlating the presence or absence of the enzyme with the presence or absence of cancer, thereby facilitating the prognosis of prostate cancer in a subject.

105. The method of claim 104, wherein the biological sample is urine.

106. The method of claim 104, wherein the prostate-cancer associated enzyme is a protease.

107. The method of claim 106, wherein the protease is a type IV collagenase.

108. The method of claim 107, wherein the collegenase has a molecular weight of approximately equal to or greater than 82 kDa or 92 kDa.

109. The method of claim 107, wherein the collegenase has a molecular weight of approximately 72 kDa.

110. The method of claim 104, wherein the prostate cancer is benign prostatic hyperplasia.

111. A non-invasive method for prognosis of problematic prostatic hyperplasia in a subject, comprising:

obtaining a biological sample from a subject; and

detecting a problematic prostatic hyperplasia-associated enzyme in the biological sample; and

correlating the presence or absence of the enzyme with the presence or absence of cancer, thereby facilitating the prognosis of problematic prostatic hyperplasia in a subject.

112. The method of claim 111, wherein the prostatic hyperplasia-associated enzyme is a metalloproteinase.

113. The method of claim 112, wherein the metalloproteinase has a molecular weight of approximately equal to or greater than 92 kDa.

114. A non-invasive method for prognosis of metastatic prostate cancer comprising:

obtaining a biological sample from a subject;

detecting a metastatic prostate cancer-associated enzyme in the biological sample; and

correlating the presence or absence of the enzyme with the presence or absence of cancer, thereby facilitating the prognosis of metastatic prostate cancer in a subject.

115. A kit for facilitating the diagnosis and prognosis of a tissue remodelling-associated condition, comprising:

a container having a reagent for detecting an enzyme in a urine sample; and

instructions for using said reagent for detecting the enzyme for facilitating the diagnosis and prognosis of a tissue remodelling-associated condition.